THURSDAY.

PRICE TWO CENT

Is Refreshing to Hear That Colonel Kennedy's Alibi Is to Be Backed by

COMBARDMENT STAGE.

M WARSHIPS.

AL MAUTE ABOLISHED PRO

ONAL GOVERNMENT.

so Fired Upon by the Warval Villages De-

APIA. SAMOAN ISLANDS, March 2 AUCKLAND, N. Z., March 29.-The ng out of the election of a on have taken a more seriou and resulted in the box ges along the shore by the and the British cruis se and Royalist. The bombardod intermittently for eight Soveral villages have been burned tre have been a number of casual the American and British sailincs. As yet it is impossible to the number of natives killed or in-

nal government, continued to treaty after the arrival of the Admiral Kauts sun uls and the sen ce on beard the Phild. The upshot was a rec

Mulinus, the town he arters, and went into

ed in the town. ther Revalist brought the ers from the islands to

Americans then fortified Mulinuu, be acherents of Mataafa-barrithe reads within the municipality teed the British houses. was then sent to them, or

them to evacuate, and threatenin the event of refumi, with a m of March II. This was igd and the rebels come is the direction of the United States and se fixed for the bombardment his Porpoise and Royalis Lifre upon the distant villages. There Sculty in locating the enemy to the dense forest, but several shor were soon in flames. tive shell from the Philadelphi

the imprines outside narrowly escaped ment struck the leg of Private shattering it so badly as to neces tation. Another fragment od to the German consulate, smashery. The Germans then board the German cruiser Falke, the night the rebels made a hot on the town, killing three British A British marine was shot in the a statry of his own party, another t in the foot and an American sen-

pear the American consulate

se felled at his post. of the town took refuge on board list, greatly crowding the vessel sie are leaving Samos, the capof the Royalist urging them to go, so met to interfere with the military

so has shelled the villages ear ad west of Apia and captured many

ans and British are fighting idly together, but there is a bitter

Mis against the Germans. Two men, a British and a German out ct, have been arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very bot.

WASHINGTON STARTLED.

re From Samon Raises the Ques on of Possible International

WASHINGTON, March 29.-The news imoron, March 39.—The news imon that the United States cruiser points and the British cruisers Ported Boyalist had bombarded the seld by Matsafa, who has thus far efficiel support of the German ment, came with startling suddensedicials here and displaced for the sing the attention to the fighting Mannie. The shelling of Matsafa the street and displaced for the sing the attention to the fighting the street attention, but the deepest interest attached militade of the German govern-

and discussed in advance between the representatives of the three governments.

The real crieis, from an international standpoint, occurred last week, when this apprehended outhreak was discussed. Aithough relations were greatly strained, it was possible to secure an understanding, which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United Bitates and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

The details of the bombardment, as conveyed in the Associated Press dispatches, were read with eager interest by leading government and diplomatic officers who have been most directly concerned in handling the Samoan question. There was nothing of an official character, however, either at the state or navy departments, or at

at the state or navy departments, or at the British or German embassies, to aug-

at the state or navy ucparature at the strike or German embassies, to augment the very full press reports.

In all quarters there were expressions of concern and surprise at the seriousness and extent of the bombardment, and the resulting loss of life. That some overt act would take piace has been appreciated for many days, but there was little idea it would take such a broad sweep and lead to such heavy loss of life. In this aspect of the case the actual results were regarded as far more serious than those which had been expected and provided for during the recent diplomatic exchanges between the three governments. Moreover, new recent diplomatic exchanges between three governments. Moreover, new ents of international danger had un-

These included the proclamation of the German consul. Rose, which, it is believed, tended to incite the Mataafa party to an open revolt; also the wounding and killing of British sailors and marines, the shooting of an American sentry, and the attacks on the several consulates. These all involve unknown possibilities of serious compileration.

involve unknown possibilities of serious complication.

While they had been guarded against as far as possible by the recent anticipatory exchanges, yet it was felt that the German press and national sentiment might be wrought to a high pitch by the events which had occurred, and that this outburst of popular feeling might overcome the strong efforts of officials to keep the subject within pacific bounds.

In an authoritative quarter the attitude of the British and American officials was stated substantially as follows:

It was actually understood between the two governments that the first essential in Samoa was to maintain peace and order. For that reason, it was determined that any lawlessness on the part of Metaafa or any other Samoan element which threatened the lives or property of residents would be supressed. any lawlessness on the part of Mateafa or any other Samoan element which threatened the lives or property of residents would be suppressed, even though force was required. This was entirely without reference to the rights of the three governments—Great Britain, the United States and Germany—and was mercity a rule of self-preservation and police security.

Acting on this understanding. Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, gave notice some time ago that he would bombard the Mataafans if there was any outbreak or disorder. This insured quiet for a time, but he has always been ready to use force if it were necessary. It was not proposed to give Samoa over to a reign of anarchy simply because the German consular official at Samoa differed from the British and American officials. Outside of these differences it was proposed to protect life and property at all hazards.

When Admiral Kautz went to Samoa he also had as his first duty to protect life and property at all hazards.

When admiral Kautz went to Samoa he also had as his first duty to protect life and property at all engages. This is evident that the bloodshed has arisen out of this united effort of the American and British commanders to protect the lawabdding and peaceful elements against the disorderly and rebellious subjects of Mataafa.

This evidenced by Mataafa's action in

disorderly and rebellious subjects of Matsafa.

This is evidenced by Matsafa's action in hemming in the town where the American and British officials resided, also in the attacks on the consulate and in the general lawlessness which has prevalled since Matsafa began his reign. In short, according to the view of those best acqualited with the subject, the British and American case will rest upon the paramount necessity of preserving peace and order.

The German view, it can be stated on very eminent authority, is not likely to raise a direct issue on the section thus laid dowd by the British and American officials. On the contrary, there is said to be a growing disposition on the part of Germany to hold Herr Rose accountable for the difficulties into which he has directed his government.

discharge of his duties, but the German authorities have not contemplated that he would carry the matter to an open rupture resulting in bioodshed. On that account there is good reason to believe that the German government will not sustain. Herr Rose, and that official information in that

German government will not sustain Herr Rose, and that official information in that direction has already been conveyed.

The diplomatic exchanges leading up to this crisis have been very sharp within the last few days. Early last week the Berlin government received direct information from Samoa that Admiral Kauts had arrived there and had summoned a meeting of all the officials for March II. The German authorities felt sure this meeting would result in serious trouble.

The Berlin foreign office therefore instructed the German ambassador here, Dr. Von Holleben, to present a note embodying Germany's views. It argued that a naval commander had no right to act save in executing the will of the three consuls, acting unanimously and not through a majority. But aside from this argument the German note intimated quite plainly that Germany would hold the other governments reeponsible if serious trouble resulted from the action of the naval authorities in Samos.

The strained conditions caused by this

suited from the action of the naval authorities in Samoa.

The strained conditions caused by this note were somewhat allayed by the answer of the state department, which was friendly and reassuring, although it made plain that the American naval commander would act in an emergency, even though the consuls were not unanimous in requesting action. It is just such an emergency that has now occurred in Samoa.

There is no apprehension here that an actual clash will occur with the German civil or naval forces in Samoa. This is due mainly to the official understanding that Germany has given positive orders to the commander of the German warship Falke to refrain from any active move.

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

Comments of British Papers on the Bombardment by Warships

at Sames. LONDON. March 30 .- The morning pa pers comment on the serious news from Sapos. the presumption being that the cruiser

by the admiral occasine required at Samoa.

The Standard says: "The rebellious chiefs must be coerced and punished, and something more than a mominal penalty will be required for the blood of British and American saflors. The German authorities at Apia have incurred a heavy responsibility. We cannot believe that Berlin will uphold their action, as it is not worth Germany's while to quarrel with England and America over Samoa."

e Daily Chronicle says: There is only one alternative. Germany ust remove her consul (Herr Rose) or go

out of the protectorate."

The Morning Post, commenting upon the "mystery surrounding the affair," and the "impossibility of reconciling the events in Samoa with diplomatic assurance lately given by Berlin and Washington," says:
"Admiral Kautz and his coadjutors were not competent to dismiss the provisional government. The single bright spot in this dark business is that the Americans and British fought splendidly together."

The Daily Mail says:
"It is consolation to think that as in Crete the spilling of British and American

"It is consolation to think that as it Crete, the spilling of British and American blood will bring a solution of the crisis All three powers should recall their consuls and, as the friendship of Germany is the pivot of our foreign policy, her wishes should be respected in the final settle

Admitted to Practice

Mashington, March 2.—(Special.) Timothy Hackett Fort Scott; Benjamin Gore, Larned; Archibald A. Glenn, Wichita; Clarence D. Huffman, Pitisburg; Robert J. Harper, Manhattan, and John C. Johnson, Newton, Kas.; Charles M. Gordon, California; Wilbur F. Henry, Kansas City, Bamuel G. Kelly, Knobnoster; William C. Gillian, Galiatin, Mo.; Logan H. Wells, Shawnee, and Isaac Kelly, El Reno, O. 7., all have been admitted to practice before the interior department.

AMERICANS HAD A HOT CLASH WITH REBELS YESTERDAY.

PRESSING TOWARD MALOLOS

AMERICAN CASUALTIES FOR THE DAY ABOUT SEVENTY.

MOVEMENT CONTINUES TO-DAY

BULACAN ABANDONED AND BURNED BY INSURGENTS.

MacArthur Moved Steadily Forward Yesterday, Despite Stubborn Resistance, to Within Three and One-half Miles of Malolos-Country & Barren Waste.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-The following advices from Manila were received by the

war department to-night: "Manila, March 20 .- Adjutant General Washington: MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa, and at 3:15 afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about seventy. Fierce fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired and will resupply troops to-day."

An earlier dispatch from Otis, dated March 29, said:

"MacArthur's advance yesterday only to outskirts of Marilao; took until late afternoon to repair road and railway bridges and send cars through with supplies. Commenced march at 6 this morning; march rapidly on Bocave and will continue to Rigas, seven miles from Malolos. Enemy will have destroyed railway and telegraph line; construction train following our forces. Enemy's resistance not so vigorous to-day. Our loss thus far slight. Towns in front of our advance being destroyed by fire. Troops in excellent spirits."

When General Otis reported to the war department, early to-day, that, at 6 o'clock this morning the American troops under MacArthur again took up their advance, there was renewed expectation of fighting and decisive developments. General Otis' ment.

For a time he was sustained, with the natural desire to protect him in the proper showing the position of our forces, but also owing the position of our forces, but also for the day. The halt and rest of vesterday gave a new aspect to the advance, for, instead of a long continued fight, with jaded troops and exhausted supplies, MacArthur began practically a new advance to-day, with his men refreshed and well supplied. Major Simpson, who is closely following

the movement of the troops by means of the military map, regarded General Otis' early dispatch as showing that the plan tolay was to reach Bigas, seven miles from Malolos, and there wait until to-morrow for the final advance on Malolos. The march cut out for to-day covers about seven miles. The two towns mentioned Bocave and Bigna, are the only ones along the line of march, and they are small pueblas. There is, however, a constant succession of haciendas and plantations, showing that the road lies through a rather fertile

country. There are two natural obstructions lying along the route, first, the Mariloa river, and further on, the Bulacan river. The bridge over the Marilao river has been burned, but all reports indicate that the engineers have

succeeded in repairing it. Biggs is just beyond the Bulacan river. so that General Otis' report that MacArthur's advance "will continut to Bigaa" was construed at the war department to mean that the two rivers would be passed

before to-day's advance closed. Being seven miles from Malolos, our forces can either cover that distance tomorrow or else turn southward and reduce the large city of Bulacan on the left. The expectation here is that they will keep on to Malolos and that to-morrow night will

see them near the insurgent capital A high official of the war department summed up the military situation as fol-

lows: "The troops are in excellent spirits. Full supplies are on hand and the supply trains are keeping abreast of the men. The ene my is losing heart and falling back, and tonight we will be within seven miles of the enemy's capital."

It appears from General Otis' late dispatch that the Americans are really much nearer than that.

General Corbin does not credit the report that the insurgents have abandoned their capital, and have moved back to San Fernando. He bases this conclusion on the fact that General Otis has reported no such move and he doubtless would be quick to report any move of such vital importance. His reports thus far are considered very comprehensive and intelligent.

MANILA, March 29, 7:35 p. m.-At daylight General MacArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left. General Wheaton's brigade is in reserve.

The American forces mef with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebras-kan, then one Pennsylvanian, and afterward two of the Montana regiments, were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, ing one officer of the Kansas regiment. The rebels burned the villages as they re-eated in bad order toward Malolos. The energy also tore up

railroad in many places, and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished, owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of to day's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance. It is believed, however, that there will be a hard fight before

Malolos is taken. The Minnesota regiment reinforced the division, marching from the water works during the night to Manila, and going to ONLY TWO PERSONS ESCAPE the front by train.

After a couple of hours' rest, Genera MacArthur's division pushed on across rice fields and rivers, through the jungle, without meeting any opposition, the enemy flying from the villages of Taal, Ucat and Bigna, after burning them. Even the town of Bulacan, the capital of the province, was burned and abandoned, although General CAUSE OF EXPLOSION UNKNOWN MacArthur passed miles to the right. At 5 o'clock the enemy made a stand in trenches half a mile beyond Guiguinto station, at a river crossing.

The Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments immediately deployed, crossing the raiload bridge under heavy fire and attacke the enemy's position. The rebels withstood the musketry fire for half an hour, but the artillery disconcerted them and at the end of a forty-five minutes' fight the insurgents bolted toward the hills. Our loss was two killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss was severe. General MacArthur went into camp near Guiguinto station at 6:30 o'clock, four miles from Malolos.

The country between Mariloa and Maalla presents a picture of desolation. Smoke s curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences, torn by shrapnel, are to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country is as if it had been swept by a tornado. The roads are strewn with furniture and clothing. dropped in flight by the Filipinos. The only persons remaining behind are a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camp beside the ruins of the former homes and beg passersby for any kind of assistance. The majority of them are living or the generosity of our soldiers, who give them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cower in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs are to be seen busily searching for

Bodies of dead Filipines are stranded in the shallows of the river or are resting in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies give forth a horrible odor, but there is no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fied from Marilao and Meycausyan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing other property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese, who slip in between the armies, are looting when they can, and have taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

An old woman was found hidden in house at Micauayan yesterday just dead. apparently from fright and hunger.

Filipino Agent to Madrid. MADRID, March 29.—A Filipino commis-sioner to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Fili-pinos arrived here to-day.

TO BAR THE NEGRO VOTE.

Alabama Democrats Come Out Plainly for a Plan to Perpetuate White Rule.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 29 .- The Democratic state convention was held here to-day to elect delegates to the constitutional convention which will be held next The following resolutions were adopted:

"That we favor the holding of a constitutional convention for the purpose of so regulating the right to vote as to perpet-"That the constitutional convention shall regulate all questions of suffrage so as not to conflict with the constitution of the United States and for the best interests of the people and the taxpayers of Alabama.

"That we pledge our faith to the people of Alabama not to deprive any white man of the right to vote except for conviction of Informial scrime." t we hereby instruct all Democratic

members of the constitutional convention faithfully to carry out the above pledges." BANKERS AT ST. JOSEPH.

Members of Group 3 of the State Association Talk Shop and

Are Banqueted. ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 29,-(Special.) The bankers of group 3, Missouri Bank-Association, met at the Commercial Club this morning and listened to a number of able papers read by members of the Northwest Missouri group and by bankers from other parts of the state. This afternoon the visitors were the guests of the local bankers at the Benton Club, where they sat down to a sumptuous spread at 2 o'clock and discussed matters of finance over coffee and cigars. At the business session papers were read by C. Crossman, Bethany; F. P. Hays. St. Louis; M. A. Arnold, state bank examiner. Kansas City; Graham T. Lacy, St. Joseph. Mo.; George B. Harrison, Glasgow; E. M. Austin, Forest City, and J. P. Huston, Marshail, Mo. ber of able papers read by members

SHERMAN AT HOME AGAIN.

Reached the Capital Yesterday Mora ing in an Exceedingly Enfeebled Condition.

WASHINGTON March 29 -- Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman is again at his sidence in this city. He reached here at 7 o'clock from Old Point Comfort. During the night he had rested fairly well, and was feeling no worse for the journey. Mr. Sherman was brought from his stateroom in a chair, and carefully carried to a carriage in waiting. The party was driven directly to Mr. Sherman's home on K Sherman this forenoon was resting quietly, and doing as well as his friends could expect. His condition is exceedingly enfeebled.

COLONEL SUMNER PROMOTED. Commander of the Famous Seven Cavalry Made a Brigadler Gen-

eral Yesterday. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The president to-day appointed Colonel Edwin V. Sumner, of the Seventh cavalry (Custer's regiment), be brigadier general in the regular army. to be brigadier general in the regular army.
General Sumner will immediately retire,
and Colonei Thomas M. Anderson. of the
Fourteenth infantry, probably will be appointed to the vacancy. Sumner was a
brigadier general of volunteers and Anderson a major general of volunteers.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMBOAT BLOWS UP AND SINKS.

DISASTER OCCURRED OPPOSITE TY-

LER, MO., AT 4 YESTERDAY.

THIRTY-ONE PASSENGERS, PEW OF THEM KNOWN, ON BOARD.

Cabin Crew of Fifteen and Deck Crew of Twenty to Thirty-Steamer Broke in Two and Sank Immediately in Seventy Feet of Water-Detalls Meager.

NEW MADRID, MO., March 29.-The steamer Rowens Lee, with about thir one passengers aboard, besides her crew exploded opposite Tyler, Mo., about 4 clock this afternoon, and immediately sank in seventy feet of water with all on board except Captain George Carvell and one of the crew.

The steamer left Cairo with sixteen pas sengers aboard, bound for Memphis. At Caruthersville, Mo., she landed and took aboard fifteen more passengers. It is estimated that, with passengers and crew, she

then had aboard more than sixty people. She made the next landing at Tyler, Mo., and at 4 o'clock this afternoon backed into nidstream from Tyler to proceed on her ourney. The steamer had just reached the middle of the river when she suddenly stopped and lurched as if a snag had been struck. The next moment the boat parter in the middle,a volume of steam and debris arose, and the detonation of an explosion thundered over the water. The river is run ning very high, and the steamer immedi ately sank with all on board but the captain and one of the crew. They clung to wreckage and were saved by boats.

The cause of the explosion is unknown The Lee was manned by the following

abin crew: Captain George Carvell. First Clerk L. K. Booker. Second Clerk Gus Mitchell. Third Clerk Sam Lewis. Pilots Sid Smith and E. Banks. Mates John Crasty and Patrick Flanagan. Engineer Albert Calder and Frank Stull Steward George W. Todd. Mail Clerk M. T. Kelly.

Theodore Hunn, barkeeper. - Logomarsino, barkeeper. William Hight, colored, deck barkeeper. In addition there was a deck crew o

twenty to thirty hands. Most of the crew live in Memphia. The names of her passengers can not b earned, but among them were H. C. Lewis, traveling freight agent of the Lee line, and S. C. Humphrey, general agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, of

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 29.-The steamer Rowena Lee was owned by the Lee line, of Memphis, and was one of the most magnificent passenger steamers in the Mississippi river trade. She plied between Memphis and Cairo. News of the sinking of the Rowens Lee spread like wildfire in Memphis. Most of the crew lived here. As to the passenger list of the ill-fated vessel, nothing can be obtained at the Memphis office of the company to-night. An effort has been made to get the names of those passengers who embarked at Cairo, but this list had not been received at a late hour to-night. From local river men it was ascertained that the Rowena Lee carried a cabin crew of about fifteen officers and a deck crew numbering about

Taking these figures and a fair number of passengers on at Calro and other points it can easily be reasoned that more than sixty people were on board the boat when the disaster occurred.

The officers of the Lee line in this city were interviewed to-night. General Manager Robert E. Lee stated that he had received telegraphic advices of the loss the vessel, but no details were at hand. He had no list of the passengers.

The Rowena Lee was built at Jefferson. Ind., five years ago, and was valued at

W. W. ASTOR A FOREIGNER. Declares Himself a Resident of Great Britain on Landing in

New York. NEW YORK, March 29.-William Walder Astor, owner of the Pall Mall Gazette, when he arrived here to-day on the White Star liner Majestic, in answer to the inter-Star liner Majestic, in answer to the inter-rogatories of one of the custom officers, de-scribed himself as a foreigner and a resi-dent of Great Britain. This reply relieved him of answering such questions as are re-quired by law to be put to returning Amer-icans regarding purchases made while abroad. Mr. Astor said that he was ac-companied by his sons, Waldorf and John, and his daughter. Pauline. Mr. Astor re-fused to be interviewed. In the course of a week he expects to be on his way back to

Martindale Suit Filed.

expects to be on his way back to

TOPEKA, March 29.—(Special.) The suit of Morton Albaugh, receiver of the defunct lirst National bank, of Emporia, against William Martindale, vice president of that netitution, to recover \$165,996, was filed in the federal court here to-day. New Zine Mining Company.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Three Friends Zinc Mining Company. It has \$5.000 shares at \$100 a share. The capital stock is said to be fully paid. The shareholders are mostly prominent St. Louisans. Captain Dyer Invalided Home. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Commander J. M. Forsyth has been assigned to the command of the Baltimore, now on the Manilla station, vice Captaia Dyer, who has been invalided home.

Says Sixth Missouri Regiment Is Not

ular Army.

WASHINGTON, March 29. - Special.)

nator Cockrell to-day ridiculed the report that the Sixth Missouri volunteer rigim is to be mustered into the regular He says such a course is not authorized under the reorganization act, and would not be entertained by the way departmen whether it were legal or not. There is no loubt that the officers of the regiment doubt that the officers of the regiment would be pleased if they could be mustered into the regular service, but it is not so with regard to the men, who are anxious to be mustered out.

Senator Cockrell declares he would institute habeas corpus proceedings to secure the discharge of any man who should be mustered into the regular army against his will.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES. President McKinley Is About Ready to Make the Long Expected Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-At the cab inet meeting to-day a variety of subject were discussed, including a number of questions which have arisen during the two weeks of the president's absen in the South. The administration of affairs in Cuba came up and it was practically decided to simplify matters by consolidating some of the administrative & partmente

ice rules and regulations in certain parti



The Multi-Murderer Who is to be Ham

eral recommendations on the subject, with a request that they again go over them, with a view to making any changes that might surgest themselves during his absence. To-day the president asked that he be furnished with their conclusions in the matter as soon as possible, and it is ne be turnished with their conclusions in the matter as soon as possible, and it is expected that it is his purpose to issue his order within a few days.

It was again demonstrated at to-day's meeting of the cabinet that, while strongly upholding the principles of the civil service law, there is a disposition on the part of several members to criticise its present administration.

TEN-INCH RIFLE BURSTS.

one Man Killed and Two Injered While Testing a Gun for the Government.

NEW YORK, March 29.-At the Se Hook proving grounds this afternoon one of the 10-inch breech-loading rifes, under proof test, burst its breech, the block of which, flying backwards, killed Henry V. Murphy and injured Privates Harrigan and Beemer, of the ordinance department. It is thought that the injuries of the wounded men are not serious. Captain Babbitt, is charge of the proving grounds, says that the accident was caused by excessive prasure of the smokeless nowder charge. The the accident was caused by sure of the smokeless powder charge, gun, which burst at the fourth roward of the 1995 model. It was totally atroyed, and it partially wracked the bette carriage on which it was mounted to the carriage of the ca

BANNER FOR M'KINLEY.

Mayor of Havana Sends a Gift to President as a Token of Co-

WASHINGTON, March 18 .--WASHINGTON, March 28.—Copt body, side to General Ludlow, arris Havana to-day and presented to it dent a large silk banner, the sift Perfecto Lacoste, mayor of Have president of the "list, banner has a beautiful of the American and Catholic Copies of the Center a life-size portra McKinley. With the beamer is a letter expressive of the a letter expressive of the good will of the Cuban people McKinley and the American

\$10.000.000 WEDDIN

M. Vend

NEW YORK, March & World says: "William E. duplicated his wedding borough, for his son,

NEW WAY TO